



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An Ohio statute provides that when the death by wrongful act of an Ohio citizen in a foreign state creates a right of action there, that right may be enforced in Ohio. *Held*, that the Ohio statute, providing no remedy for the plaintiff, does not make an unconstitutional discrimination between the citizens of different states. *Chambers v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.*, 207 U. S. 142.

At common law the Ohio courts did not entertain jurisdiction of actions for death by wrongful act arising under foreign laws. *Hoover v. Pennsylvania Co.*, 25 Oh. St. 667. The present statute modifies the common law in allowing a remedy for a right so acquired in cases where the deceased was a citizen of Ohio. The citizenship of the person who acquires the right is immaterial. Access to the courts of Ohio will be denied the claimant under the foreign law whether he is a citizen of Ohio or a foreigner, if the deceased was a foreigner, and will be similarly granted if the deceased was an Ohio citizen. Consequently the decision of the court that this statute does not grant fundamental privileges to the citizens of one state which it denies to citizens of other states seems sound. The right of a state to open its courts to its own citizens, and to close them to citizens of other states has never been decided in the Supreme Court. It is interesting to note that the present case assumes, in accordance with previous dicta, that such a discrimination would be unconstitutional. But see 17 HARV. L. REV. 54.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUSTS — MISCONDUCT BY NON-FIDUCIARIES — EFFECT OF CO-DEVIDEE'S PROMISE TO TESTATOR UPON OTHER CO-DEVIDEES. — By a drafted will R planned to leave his residuary estate to the defendants as tenants in common. Before signing, however, he desired to add a legacy to the plaintiff. Thereupon Y, one of the defendants, promised R that his wish should be executed, and R signed the will as drawn, the other defendants having no knowledge of Y's promise until after R's death. *Held*, that only the share of Y is bound by a trust for the plaintiff. *Powell v. Yearance*, 67 Atl. 892 (N. J., Ct. of Ch.).

Where a devise is secured by an oral promise to apply a part thereof for a third person, the law imposes upon the devisee a trust to fulfill his promise. See 20 HARV. L. REV. 403. Further, where the devise is in joint tenancy, a promise by one joint devisee, though unauthorized by his fellows, imposes a trust upon all. *Will of O'Hara*, 95 N. Y. 403. This is apparently due to the unity of interest among joint tenants. See 13 HARV. L. REV. 520. The English courts, though confessing the inconsistency, apply the doctrine to joint devisees only where the testator is induced to make a will, and not where he is induced to refrain from alteration. *In re Stead*, [1900] 1 Ch. 237. In the present case, there being neither agency nor joint tenancy, the promise of Y is not the promise of his co-devisees. Therefore, if a trust is imposed upon the other defendants, it must be in the absence of bad faith on their part. See 1 BIGELOW, FRAUD, 459. Since the whole doctrine is against the policy of the statute of frauds, it seems better to limit it to cases of clear bad faith. See *McCormick v. Grogan*, 4 Eng. & Ir. App. 82, 89. The cases of co-devisees are usually so excepted. *Edson v. Bartow*, 154 N. Y. 199; *Tee v. Ferris*, 2 Kay & J. 357; *contra*, *Hooker v. Axford*, 33 Mich. 453.

COPYRIGHTS — INFRINGEMENT — RIGHTS OF ASSIGNEE OF COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT. — An artist sold to the plaintiff the exclusive right to reproduce one of his paintings. The plaintiff then took out a statutory copyright, and published photographic copies of the original, each bearing upon its face the notice of copyright. The original was never so marked. The defendant also published copies of the original, claiming that the plaintiff had failed to observe the copyright law. *Held*, that when an article is copyrighted the original is not a copy and so need not bear on its face notice of the copyright. *American Tobacco Co. v. Werckmeister*, 207 U. S. 375.

For a discussion of the principles involved, see 19 HARV. L. REV. 380.

DAMAGES — MEASURE OF DAMAGES — BREACH OF WARRANTY AS TO CHARACTER OF SEEDS. — The defendant sold to the plaintiff a quantity of